

Presentation

Qur'ān is the book of Allāh that was announced by revelations to Muhammad (p.b.u.h), Prophet, in 23 years of his prophet hood. It starts with the opening chapter al-Fatiḥa and ended with the chapter of al-Nas. Since the revelations were made it has been transmitted from one generation to another by way of both in written and orally.

The announcer in the Qur'ān is invariably Allāh. Again, the import that is included in word as well as the composition of the words is belonging to Allāh.

God's final revelations, the Holy Qur'ān was sent down in verses (ayas). Preservation of the verses that were sent down in a healthy manner, and consequently the concern for not a single verse to be missed from the Holy Qur'ān encircled Prophet Mohammad, before anyone else, who was charged directly with such revelation. Such concern of the Holy Prophet came into existence along with the initial verses.

This solicitousness drives the Holy Prophet to memorize the verses immediately by murmuring while they were read by the angel. The awareness of the sole discretion for the process following the revelations of the verses stimulates a feeling of great responsibility.

In a short time, His God relieved him on this particular matter in one of the initial verses by stating that;



“Move not your tongue concerning (the Qur'ān) to make haste therewith. To gather it and make it read **certainly belongs us**”¹

Thus, the exalted Allāh announced firsthand that he has undertaken gathering of the Holy Qur'ān and transmitting it to mankind as Holy Qur'ān.²

The exalted Allāh provided protection for Qur'ān that He never had made it before for the books of local religions just because it is the source of the right way of a universal religion that will last until doomsday.

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“Verily, We, it is We Who have sent down the Dhikr (i.e. the Qur'ān) and surely, We will guard it (from corruption)”³

Then, we might say that Qur'ān, in every respect, is under the protection of Allāh. It will be transmitted to the next generations just as had been done to our generation by Him.

The reality that Holy Qur'ān will be kept away from any kind of shame and defect is declared by the creator (like this) as follows:

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“Falsehood cannot come to it from before it or behind it, (it is) sent down by the All-Wise, Worthy of all praise”⁴

¹ Al-Qiyāmah/16-17

² There is some information available concerning the arrangement of some surahs that they had been made by interpretation with regard to collection of the Holy Qur'ān. However, both the ayat hereinabove and the magnificent numeric structure which stands before us shows that the Holy Qur'ān is under the observance of the Allāh.

³ Al-Hijr/9

⁴ Fussilat/42

The foregoing explanations indicate that, regardless from the course of the historical process, the Holy Qur'ān is always under the supervision of the Mighty God, and must be revered as such.

Another particular subject which should not also be disregarded is the fact that Holy Qur'ān introduced itself as a book. Such introduction is an important presumption on that Holy Qur'ān shall not remain as a scattered material in pages, and turn to become a book by causing all of its pages to be brought together.

The Mighty God's emphasis of a "book" with respect to Holy Qur'ān, which is referred at most the verses should be assessed properly. In order to comprehend this subject matter, one should consider how the concept of the book takes place in the culture of mankind. Every author has full understanding such that, everybody may have beneficial accumulation of information with respect to his/her experiences and the knowledge. However, *arrangement* of such knowledge in an *order* to put them into writing is not that easy thus, many intellectuals are not copyright owners.

The presumption that the fact of "order and arrangement" which human beings give importance in their publications might be disregarded in the Holy Book of Deity God would be irrelevant. From this perspective, there is nothing precluding the Mighty God's emphasis of a "book" for the Holy Qur'ān, considered as an indicator of His order and arrangement.

As a matter of fact, the first verse of the "Hud" surah enunciates that:

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“Alif-Lam-Ra (This is) *a Book*, the Verses whereof are perfected (in every sphere of knowledge, etc.), and then explained in detail from One (Allāh), Who is All-Wise and Well-Acquainted (with all things).”⁵

It is possible to negotiate these approaches depicting the structure of the Holy Qur'ān as destined by supporting with more verses and hadiths. However, this is not the purpose of this current study.

The study named as “Binary Symmetric Book ❶” comprises a series of mathematical analysis investigating whether the Holy Qur'ān has a specific numerical order in terms of both the order of surahs and the number of verses. The purpose is to depict the structure of this current Holy Qur'ān, namely, to determine the event. It should not be forgotten that, this research is an examination which was performed from the end, therefore, the results which it sets forth, in a way contain data having feedback nature.

It is possible to respond the question of why this study predicated on a mathematical approach, as follows: The reason for it the structure of the Holy Qur'ān itself. Holy Qur'ān is based on a numerical system, as a book. As long as you open a page, you encounter with numbers. Therefore, numerical platform is not our choice, but rather the manifestation of whom sent down the “Book”. Please note to the following statement:

⁵ Hud/1

The Holy Qur'ān comprises of 114 surahs.

This is a rather short statement which is convenient to express the structure of the Holy Qur'ān. As it is seen, even this definition is a mathematical expression, forwhy it includes a “number”.

As a result, the impossibility to analyze the structure of the Holy Qur'ān as completely independent of the numbers is obvious. Therefore, it is as legitimate to analyze the structure of the Holy Qur'ān in terms of numerical bases, as analyzing in terms of other point of views. Even, such a study should be considered within the scope of the Holy Qur'ān studies (tadabbor al-Qur'ān) and furthermore it should also be encouraged since it has been ignored until now.

When the Holy Qur'ān is analyzed, it is perceived that the Mighty God gives importance to mathematics, and even it is perceived that Mighty God blesses himself in this matter in many places.

The exalted Allāh regards himself as superior on mathematics stating in a chapter that:

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“And Sufficient are We as a Reckoner”⁶

In another chapter He states that his calculation is infallible:

⁶ Al-Anbiyā/47

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“Certainly, Allāh is Ever a Careful Reckoner of all things”⁷

By another chapter he let us know that He is “the fastest” in calculations:

$$2' = A =: B$$

“He is the Swiftest among the Reckoners!”⁸

There is no wonder that He, who is very sure of Himself on calculation, organized a book that is called by His name in a way that it attracts attention of the people who have knowledge about mathematics.

Mathematics is not the favorite of many people. Since they do not familiar with numbers, every figure can be identical. Such persons do not even mind the difference between odd and even numbers. Whereas, Allāh swore on these two number types in the Holy Qur'ān:

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“And by the even and the odd”⁹

It should be known by all that Allāh only swears on “very important” things.¹⁰

⁷ Al-Nisā/86

⁸ Al-An'am/62

⁹ al-Facr/3

¹⁰ As an example of these swears, Deity God himself (al-Nisa/63), Judgment Day (al-Qiyamah/1) and the locality of the planets (al-Waqiah/75) can be counted.

www.symmetricbook.com

The exalted Allāh who transmitted Qur'ān to us makes references, in many chapters, to Himself as 'el-Alīm' meaning that 'The All-Knower' or 'the Omniscient'. Thus, it may well be understood that, everything that man have already learned to date and will have been learned in future Allāh has already possessed.

Mathematics is the common language of mankind. Allāh taught it to mankind in order to appreciate his own Essence. He honored the people who had knowledge about mathematics as 'the group who knows'

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“It is He Who made the sun a shining thing and the moon as a light and measured out for it stages that you might know the number of years and **the reckoning**. Allāh did not create this but in truth. He explains the Ayat (proofs, evidences, verses, lessons, signs, revelations, etc.) in detail, for a people who have knowledge”¹¹

We are observing the transcendental knowledge of Allāh on mathematics in every point of the universe. The human race makes use of mathematics as it studies substance. The wondering admiration of mankind that it feels for its Creator has been increased as it has figured out the art that has been engraved in everything created by Allāh. Why don't we make a similar kind of investigation which we have made on his creatures also on his Book which was sent by the same Essence? This study herein has been prepared by setting out from this starting point.

¹¹ Yūnus/5

At this point, it would be beneficial to remind that not every approach including numbers can be regarded as mathematical analysis. Forwhy, the major deficiency in most of the studies until today, is lacking in scientific objectivity. With the motive that such a survey is a matter of belief, they deemed such subjective method of approaches as favorable. In the short run, although such studies excite the believers, they have corrosive effects in the long run. Even the worse, they have left a completely adverse ground for the researches who wish to make scientific surveys on this subject.

We, as the one who has personal experience in this subject, give great emphasis for not making any contribution to the current negative scene. For this reason, any determination which is based on purports, or which does not cover the entirety, fragmentary, and therefore which can be considered as subjective, is given importance for not to be included., Any endeavors to obtain a predetermined figure by means of focal determinations as can be perceived in many studies were never attempted. Forwhy, such studies, although approved by some sectors, may not be deemed as consistent with respect to their subjectivity.

Determinations set forth in this study, composed of consequences which respects the integrity of the Holy Qur'ān, and do not ascribe to any subjective references, and which may be achieved as is when handled by any researchers regardless of his/her being a believer or not. In our point of view, the objectivity and accuracy of the results are important rather than they are being liked or disliked. If we return to the foregoing example, the tables provided in the study are as accurate as the indisputable statement of, “The Holy Qur'ān comprises of 114 surahs”.

This study brings the numerical structure of the Holy Qur'ān which can not be possibly explained by random generation into public's attention. Its purpose is to state the existence of this extremely sensible regular structure. Apart from this is beyond the scope of this book. The tables set forth in the book reflect concrete realities. Consequently, whether arrangement of Holy Qur'ān is to be based on revelation or not, would make any influence in the existence of this numerical order, but only causes a differentiation in its interpretation. Whereas the ones who consider this arrangement is based on revelation ascribe such exceptional order of Holy Qur'ān to the Deity God *directly*, the others are in a position to attribute such exceptionality again to the God *indirectly*, forwhy it is a fact that such numerical order can not be human made is apparent in all its nakedness.

Binary Symmetric Book ❶, is the first volume of the series of 4 books covering the studies in this respect. The following section titles are contained in this current book:

- Odd and Even Numbers
- Surahs of which the number of ayats are greater than sequence number
- Surahs of which the number of ayats are smaller than sequence number
- Prime Numbers
- Sequence Numbers Set and Number of Ayats Set
- The numbers which are divided by two and not divided by three
- The numbers which are divided by three and not divided by two

- The numbers which are neither divisible by two nor by three
- The numbers which are divisible by two and three
- The numbers which are divisible by two
- The numbers which are divisible by three
- Sum of the Prime Factors
- Perfect Numbers
- Abundant Numbers
- Deficient Numbers

The consequences arise as a result of every survey is submitted to the attention of the audience as tables covering the entire Holly Qur'ān.

When the tables are observed, “binary symmetric” structure is immediately encountered. The concept which we give as the title of our study, is the consequence of the mathematical analysis on the Holy Qur'ān, whereas, it is also a definition used by Allāh, for the book He sent down:

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X +U +BN F 2 (+7 +U J DW #*! N F
9 @ Z* #. D* #. E1U* @ Y1B P @ P
NB #.

“Allāh has sent down the best Statement as a **binary symmetric book**. The skins of those who fear their Lord shiver from it. Then their skin and their heart soften to the remembrance of Allāh. That is the guidance of Allāh. He Guides therewith

whom He wills; and whomever Allāh sends astray, for him there is no guide.”¹²

This verse has a substantial purport for the ones who assess the tables as the consequence of the divine decree which are set forth in the “Binary Symmetric Book ❶”. Forwhy, the mathematical structure on which the entire arrangement of the Holy Qur’ān is based on was presented clearly again in the Holy Qur’ān 14 centuries ago.

When the interpretations of Holy Qur’ān are observed, it is perceived that for symmetric, the word “similar” and for “dual” the word “repeating” is used. This situation should not be regarded as strange, forwhy these are already named as interpretations by definition. Interpretations do not include one-to-one translation.

Binary Symmetric Book ❶ consists of establishments at a level so that everyone whether is on good terms with the figures or not can get benefit. The analyses were performed by only using the four arithmetical operations. Any result that is an outcome of advance mathematics is not included in this book on purposely.

The Holy Qur’ān introduces itself as a book “which has not any rayb (suspicious thing, uncertain knowledge) inside.”¹³ This is a situation which is specific for Allāh’s book. It can not be thought the things that are told or written by us in other words by his servants to be faultless and perfect. Consequently we would like to thank you to the readers who will share our faults with us at this very moment.

I assume it as an obligatory duty to thank to the gentleman, my respected master Prof. Dr. M. Ali SÖNMEZ who encouraged me by his suggestions and recommendations on the studies that I have made in this field as much as he did in my studies in the Hadith subject; to my valuable brother Haydar

¹² Al-Zumar/23

¹³ Al-Baqarah/2.

SOYSAL who is an electrical engineer and who has been always on my side and has substantial contributions in every stage of this book and to my family members who welcomed my studies with great patient and toleration.

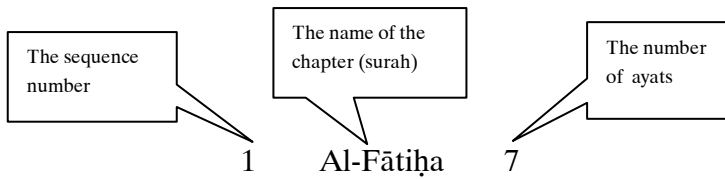
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Index of the Holy Qur'ān

In the index of the Holy Qur'ān each surah (chapter) is defined with two numbers. One of them is the sequence number which shows the place of the surah in the serialization. The other one is the number which specifies the number of verses (ayats) contained in the surah.¹



Example:



There are 114 surahs included in the Holy Qur'ān. Consequently there are 114 sequence numbers and 114 ayat numbers which correspond to such sequence numbers in the index:

<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>
1	Al-Fātiḥa	7	58	Al-Mujādalah	22
2	Al-Baqarah	286	59	Al-Ḥashr	24
3	Āl 'Imrān	200	60	Al-Mumtaḥinah	13
4	Al-Nisā	176	61	Al-Ṣaff	14
5	Al-Māidah	120	62	Al-Jumu'ah	11
6	Al-En'ām	165	63	Al-Munāfiqūn	11
7	Al-A'rāf	206	64	Al-Taghābun	18
8	Al-Anfāl	75	65	Al-Ṭalāq	12
9	Al-Tawbah	129	66	Al-Taḥrīm	12

¹ Hereby, it shall be helpful to remind that: There are printing press errors available in point of the numbers of ayat in some of the indexes of the Holy Qur'ān. Our readers who shall wish to verify the approaches that we have given in this book should before all else review and emendate their indexes which they are using with regard to the number of ayats of which are contained in the surahs.

10	Yūnus	109	67	Al-Mulk	30
11	Hūd	123	68	Al-Qalam	52
12	Yūsuf	111	69	Al-Ḥāqqah	52
13	Al-Ra'd	43	70	Al-Ma'ārij	44
14	Ibrāhīm	52	71	Nūḥ	28
15	Al-Ḥijr	99	72	Al-Jinn	28
16	Al-Naḥl	128	73	Al-Muzzammil	20
17	Al-'Isrā	111	74	Al-Muddaththir	56
18	Al-Kahf	110	75	Al-Qiyāmah	40
19	Maryam	98	76	Al-Insān	31
20	Ṭāhā	135	77	Al-Mursalāt	50
21	Al-Anbiyā	112	78	Al-Naba'	40
22	Al-Ḥajj	78	79	Al-Nāzi'āt	46
23	Al-Mu'minūn	118	80	'Abasa	42
24	Al-Nūr	64	81	Al-Takwīr	29
25	Al-Furqān	77	82	Al-Infīṭār	19
26	Al-Shu'arā	227	83	Al-Muṭaffifīn	36
27	Al-Naml	93	84	Al-Inshiqāq	25
28	Al-Qaṣaṣ	88	85	Al-Burūj	22
29	Al-'Ankabūt	69	86	Al-Ṭāriq	17
30	Al-Rūm	60	87	Al-A'lā	19
31	Luqmān	34	88	Al-Ghāshiyah	26
32	Al-Sajdah	30	89	Al-Fajr	30
33	Al-Aḥzāb	73	90	Al-Balad	20
34	Saba	54	91	Al-Shams	15
35	Fāṭir	45	92	Al-Layl	21
36	Yāsīn	83	93	Al-Ḍuḥā	11
37	Al-Ṣaffāt	182	94	Al-Inshirāḥ	8
38	Ṣād	88	95	Al-Tīn	8
39	Al-Zumar	75	96	Al-'Alaq	19
40	Al-Mu'min	85	97	Al-Qadr	5
41	Fuṣṣilat	54	98	Al-Bayyinah	8
42	Al-Shūrā	53	99	Al-Zilzāl	8
43	Al-Zukhruf	89	100	Al-'Ādiyāt	11
44	Al-Dukhān	59	101	Al-Qāri'ah	11
45	Al-Jāthiyah	37	102	Al-Takāthur	8
46	Al-Aḥqāf	35	103	Al-'Asr	3

47	Muḥammad	38	104	Al-Humaza	9
48	Al-Faṭḥ	29	105	Al-Fīl	5
49	Al-Ḥujurāt	18	106	Quraysh	4
50	Qāf	45	107	Al-Mā'ūn	7
51	Al-Dhāriyāt	60	108	Al-Kawthar	3
52	Al-Ṭūr	49	109	Al-Kāfirūn	6
53	Al-Najm	62	110	Al-Naṣr	3
54	Al-Qamar	55	111	Tabbat	5
55	Al-Raḥmān	78	112	Al-Ikhlāṣ	4
56	Al-Wāqī'ah	96	113	Al-Falaq	5
57	Al-Ḥadīd	29	114	Al-Nās	6

List-1

As it is seen the ayat numbers of the surahs exhibit an extraordinary appearance. It is not possible to understand intuitively that there is a connection between them at first sight. Forwhy they are in an arrangement which is as dispersed as possible.

This book analyses the serialization of the surahs and the numbers of ayats which are included in the Holy Qur'ān by numeric methods. Hence, the list hereinabove will be subject to different mathematical approaches in each section of this study.

Odd and Even Numbers

Let us divide the 114 surahs which are included in the Holy Qur'ān into two sets as odd and even numbers with respect to their ayat numbers:

The set of surahs which has odd ayat numbers

Surah	Ayat	Surah	Ayat
• Al-Fātiḥa	7	• Al-Ṭūr	49
• Al-En'ām	165	• Al-Qamar	55
• Al-Anfāl	75	• Al-Ḥadīd	29
• Al-Tawbah	129	• Al-Mumtaḥinah	13
• Yūnus	109	• Al-Jumu'ah	11
• Hūd	123	• Al-Munāfiqūn	11
• Yūsuf	111	• Al-Insān	31
• Al-Ra'd	43	• Al-Takwīr	29
• Al-Ḥijr	99	• Al-Infīṭār	19
• Al-'Isrā	111	• Al-Inshiqāq	25
• Ṭāhā	135	• Al-Ṭāriq	17
• Al-Furqān	77	• Al-A'lā	19
• Al-Shu'arā	227	• Al-Shams	15
• Al-Naml	93	• Al-Layl	21
• Al-'Ankabūt	69	• Al-Ḍuḥā	11
• Al-Aḥzāb	73	• Al-'Alaq	19
• Fāṭir	45	• Al-Qadr	5
• Yāsīn	83	• Al-'Ādiyāt	11
• Al-Zumar	75	• Al-Qāri'ah	11
• Al-Mu'min	85	• Al-'Asr	3
• Al-Shūrā	53	• Al-Humaza	9
• Al-Zukhruf	89	• Al-Fīl	5
• Al-Dukhān	59	• Al-Mā'ūn	7
• Al-Jāthiyah	37	• Al-Kawthar	3
• Al-Aḥqāf	35	• Al-Naṣr	3
• Al-Faṭḥ	29	• Tabbat	5
• Qāf	45	• Al-Falaq	5

List-2

As it can be seen in the list hereinabove the total number of the surahs with an odd number of ayats is 54.

The set of surahs which has even ayat numbers

Surah	Ayat	Surah	Ayat
• Al-Baqarah	286	• Al-Taghābun	18
• Āl ‘Imrān	200	• Al-Ṭalāq	12
• Al-Nisā	176	• Al-Taḥrīm	12
• Al-Māidah	120	• Al-Mulk	30
• Al-A‘rāf	206	• Al-Qalam	52
• Ibrāhīm	52	• Al-Ḥāqqah	52
• Al-Naḥl	128	• Al-Ma‘ārij	44
• Al-Kahf	110	• Nūḥ	28
• Maryam	98	• Al-Jinn	28
• Al-Anbiyā	112	• Al-Muzzammil	20
• Al-Ḥajj	78	• Al-Muddaththir	56
• Al-Mu‘minūn	118	• Al-Qiyāmah	40
• Al-Nūr	64	• Al-Mursalāt	50
• Al-Qaṣaṣ	88	• Al-Naba’	40
• Al-Rūm	60	• Al-Nāzi‘āt	46
• Luqmān	34	• ‘Abasa	42
• Al-Sajdah	30	• Al-Muṭaffifīn	36
• Saba	54	• Al-Burūj	22
• Al-Şaffāt	182	• Al-Ghāshiyah	26
• Şād	88	• Al-Fajr	30
• Fuṣṣilat	54	• Al-Balad	20
• Muḥammad	38	• Al-Inshirāḥ	8
• Al-Ḥujurāt	18	• Al-Tin	8
• Al-Dhāriyāt	60	• Al-Bayyinah	8
• Al-Najm	62	• Al-Zilzāl	8
• Al-Raḥmān	78	• Al-Takāthur	8
• Al-Wāqī‘ah	96	• Quraysh	4
• Al-Mujādalah	22	• Al-Kāfirūn	6

•	Al-Ḥashr	24	•	Al-Ikhlās	4
•	Al-Ṣaff	14	•	Al-Nās	6

List-3

As it can be seen in the list hereinabove the total number of the surahs with an even number of ayats is 60.

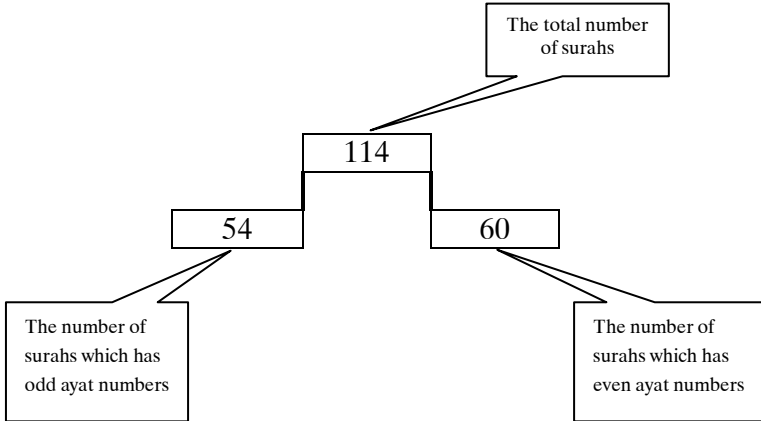


Figure-1 The distribution of the surahs with respect to ayat numbers is seen.

The surahs which have also odd sequence numbers in addition to odd number of ayats

No.	Surah	Ayat	No.	Surah	Ayat
1	Al-Fātiḥa	7	57	Al-Ḥadīd	29
9	Al-Tawbah	129	63	Al-Munāfiqūn	11
11	Hūd	123	81	Al-Takwīr	29
13	Al-Ra'd	43	87	Al-A'lā	19
15	Al-Ḥijr	99	91	Al-Shams	15
17	Al-'Isrā	111	93	Al-Ḍuḥā	11
25	Al-Furqān	77	97	Al-Qadr	5
27	Al-Naml	93	101	Al-Qāri'ah	11
29	Al-'Ankabūt	69	103	Al-'Asr	3
33	Al-Aḥzāb	73	105	Al-Fīl	5
35	Fāṭir	45	107	Al-Mā'un	7
39	Al-Zumar	75	111	Tabbat	5

43	Al-Zukhruf	89	113	Al-Falaq	5
45	Al-Jāthiyah	37			

List-4

There are 27 surahs in List-4

The surahs which have odd number of ayats but even sequence numbers

No.	Surah	Ayat	No.	Surah	Ayat
6	Al-En'ām	165	54	Al-Qamar	55
8	Al-Anfāl	75	60	Al-Mumtaḥinah	13
10	Yūnus	109	62	Al-Jumu'ah	11
12	Yūsuf	111	76	Al-Insān	31
20	Ṭāhā	135	82	Al-Infiṭār	19
26	Al-Shu'arā	227	84	Al-Inshiqāq	25
36	Yāsīn	83	86	Al-Ṭāriq	17
40	Al-Mu'min	85	92	Al-Layl	21
42	Al-Shūrā	53	96	Al-'Alaq	19
44	Al-Dukhān	59	100	Al-'Ādiyāt	11
46	Al-Aḥqāf	35	104	Al-Humaza	9
48	Al-Faṭḥ	29	108	Al-Kawthar	3
50	Qāf	45	110	Al-Naṣr	3
52	Al-Ṭūr	49			

List-5

There are 27 surahs in List-5

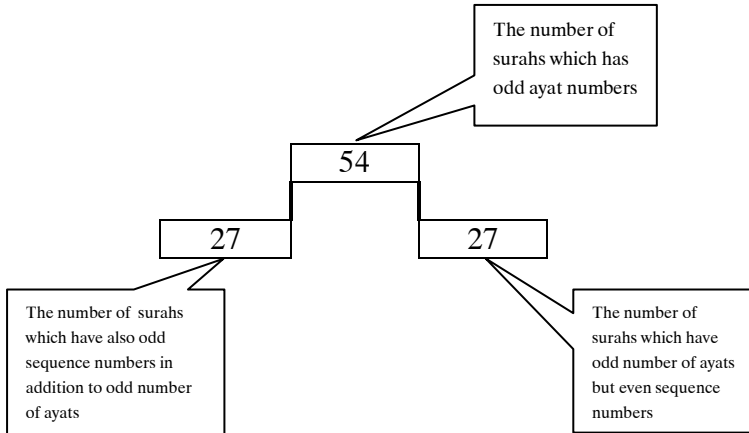


Figure-2 The equal distribution of the surahs which has odd numbered ayats is seen with respect to their sequence numbers.

Evaluation

It is very striking that such 54 surahs which give an appearance as they were extraordinarily lined up to be divided into two as 27 odds and 27 evens by being paired with sequence numbers one to one.

If these 54 surahs were lined up with a consecutive arrangement, then to be divided into two as 27 odds and 27 evens with respect to their sequence numbers would be considered to be normal. In other words if such 54 surahs have constituted the first 54 surahs of the Holy Qur'an, or if they have been placed as the last 54 surahs, then to be dividable into two as 27 odds and 27 evens can be deemed as natural.

It is considerably striking that such a balance to be appeared from extremely complex arrangement. In order to understand the difficulty of such balance let's assume the case if any of the surahs of the Holy Qur'an has one missing or one additional ayat: For example if the Surah *al-İkhlās* has been consisted of 4 ayats in lieu of 3 ayats? In this case the number of the surahs which have odd numbered ayats should have decreased by one and the number of surahs which have even numbered surahs should have increased by one. In other word the set hereinabove should be a set which has 53 elements. Then, aforementioned balance should have been disappeared for the reason that 53 can not be divided by two. On the other side, the number of the surahs which have odd numbered sequence numbers in such set should have been decreased to 26 from 27. This situation is valid for each surah of the Holy Qur'an. This existing balance can be completely destroyed by any minimal increment or reduction at any of them. This analysis that we made is also valid for any result henceforward.

Now, let's examine the surahs which have odd numbered ayats with the same approach.

The surahs which have even number of ayats but odd sequence numbers

No.	Surah	Ayat	No.	Surah	Ayat
3	Āl 'Imrān	200	61	Al-Şaff	14
5	Al-Māidah	120	65	Al-Ṭalāq	12
7	Al-A'rāf	206	67	Al-Mulk	30
19	Maryam	98	69	Al-Ĥāqqah	52
21	Al-Anbiyā	112	71	Nūḥ	28
23	Al-Mu'minūn	118	73	Al-Muzzammil	20
31	Luqmān	34	75	Al-Qiyāmah	40
37	Al-Şaffāt	182	77	Al-Mursalāt	50
41	Fuṣṣilat	54	79	Al-Nāzi'āt	46
47	Muḥammad	38	83	Al-Muṭaffifin	36
49	Al-Ĥujurāt	18	85	Al-Burūj	22
51	Al-Dhāriyāt	60	89	Al-Fajr	30
53	Al-Najm	62	95	Al-Tīn	8
55	Al-Raḥmān	78	99	Al-Zilzāl	8
59	Al-Ĥaşhr	24	109	Al-Kāfirūn	6

List-6

There are 30 surahs in List-6

The surahs which have also even sequence numbers in addition to even number of ayats

No.	Surah	Ayat	No.	Surah	Ayat
2	Al-Baqarah	286	66	Al-Taḥrīm	12
4	Al-Nisā	176	68	Al-Qalam	52
14	Ibrāhīm	52	70	Al-Ma'ārij	44
16	Al-Naḥl	128	72	Al-Jinn	28
18	Al-Kahf	110	74	Al-Muddaththir	56
22	Al-Ĥajj	78	78	Al-Naba'	40

24	Al-Nūr	64	80	‘Abasa	42
28	Al-Qaṣaṣ	88	88	Al-Ghāshiyah	26
30	Al-Rūm	60	90	Al-Balad	20
32	Al-Sajdah	30	94	Al-Inshirāḥ	8
34	Saba	54	98	Al-Bayyinah	8
38	Ṣād	88	102	Al-Takāthur	8
56	Al-Wāqī‘ah	96	106	Quraysh	4
58	Al-Mujādalah	22	112	Al-Ikhlāṣ	4
64	Al-Taghābun	18	114	Al-Nās	6

List-7

There are 30 surahs in List-7

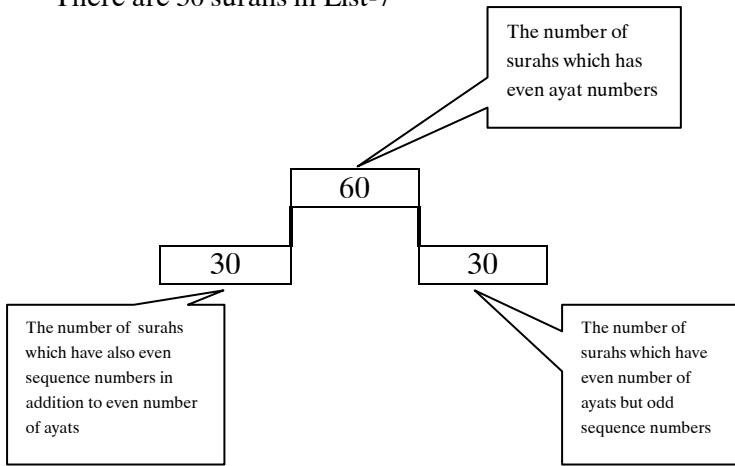


Figure-3 The equal distribution of the surahs which has even numbered ayats is seen with respect to their sequence numbers.

Evaluation

The set of the surahs with odd numbered ayats to introduce the same nature shows that the balance which is mentioned hereinabove is not only a simple balance. This situation shall strengthen our previous evaluation by two times.

Let’s see the results which outcome collectively:



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> V. U D .

**“Allāh has sent down the best Statement as a
binary symmetric book”**

(Al-Zumar/23)

NO.	SURAH	AYAT	ODD - ODD	EVEN - EVEN	ODD - EVEN	EVEN - ODD
1	Al-Fatihah	286	X			
2	Al-Baqarah	286		X		
3	Al-Imran	200			X	
4	Al-Nisa	176		X		
5	Al-Maidah	120			X	
6	Al-An'am	165				X
7	Al-A'raf	206			X	
8	Al-Anfal	75				X
9	Al-Tawbah	129	X			X
10	Yunus	109				X
11	Hud	123	X			
12	Yusuf	111				X
13	Al-Ra'd	43	X			
14	Ibrahim	52		X		
15	Al-Hijr	99	X			
16	Al-Nahl	128		X		
17	Al-Isra	111	X			
18	Al-Kahf	110		X		
19	Maryam	98			X	
20	Taha	135				X
21	Al-Anbiya	112			X	
22	Al-Hajj	78		X		
23	Al-Muminun	118			X	
24	Al-Nur	64	X			
25	Al-Furqan	77		X		
26	Al-Shu'ara	227				X
27	Al-Naml	93	X			
28	Al-Qasas	88		X		
29	Al-Ankabut	69	X			
30	Al-Rum	60		X		
31	Lughman	34			X	
32	Al-Sajdah	30		X		
33	Al-Ahzab	73	X			
34	Saba	54		X		
35	Fatir	45	X			
36	Yasin	83				X
37	Al-Saffat	182		X		
38	Sad	86			X	
39	Al-Zumar	75	X			
40	Al-Mumin	85				X
41	Fussilat	54			X	
42	Al-Shura	83				X
43	Al-Zukhruf	89	X			
44	Al-Dukhan	59		X		
45	Al-Jathiyah	37	X			
46	Al-Ahqaf	35				X
47	Muhamamad	38			X	
48	Al-Fath	29			X	
49	Al-Hujurat	18			X	
50	Qaf	45			X	
51	Al-Dhariyat	60			X	
52	Al-Tur	49			X	
53	Al-Najm	62			X	
54	Al-Qamar	55			X	
55	Al-Rahman	78			X	
56	Al-Waqiah	96			X	
57	Al-Hadid	29	X			
58	Al-Mujadilah	22		X		
59	Al-Hashr	24			X	
60	Al-Muntahinah	13			X	
61	Al-Saff	14			X	
62	Al-Jum'ah	11			X	
63	Al-Munafiqun	11	X			
64	Al-Taghabun	12				X
65	Al-Talaq	12		X		
66	Al-Tahrim	12		X		
67	Al-Mulk	30		X		
68	Al-Qalam	52		X		
69	Al-Haqqah	52		X		
70	Al-Ma'arij	44		X		
71	Nuh	28		X		
72	Al-Jinn	28		X		
73	Al-Muzzammil	20		X		
74	Al-Mudaththir	56		X		
75	Al-Qiyamah	40			X	
76	Al-Insan	31				X
77	Al-Mursalat	50		X		
78	Al-Naba	40			X	
79	Al-Nazi'at	46		X		
80	'Abasa	42		X		
81	Al-Takwir	29	X			
82	Al-Infitar	19				X
83	Al-Mutaffifin	36			X	
84	Al-Insiqua	25			X	
85	Al-Buruj	22			X	
86	Al-Tariq	17				X
87	Al-A'la	19	X			
88	Al-Ghashiyah	26		X		
89	Al-Fajr	30		X		
90	Al-Balad	20		X		
91	Al-Shams	15	X			
92	Al-Layl	21				X
93	Al-Duha	11	X			
94	Al-Insirah	6		X		
95	Al-Tin	8			X	
96	Al-Alaq	19				X
97	Al-Qadr	5	X			
98	Al-Bayyinah	8		X		
99	Al-Zilzal	8		X		
100	Al-Adiyāt	11				X
101	Al-Qa'āh	11	X			
102	Al-Takwīthur	8		X		
103	Al-Asr	3	X			
104	Al-Humaza	9	X			
105	Auf	5	X			
106	Quraysh	4		X		
107	Al-Ma'un	7	X			
108	Al-Kawthar	3				X
109	Al-Kafirun	6			X	
110	Al-Nasr	3				X
111	Tabat	5	X			
112	Al-Ikhlās	4		X		
113	Al-Falaq	5	X			
114	Al-Nās	6		X		


27 30 30 27

axis of symmetry

in the figure, symmetric distribution for the surahs is seen.

The set of surahs which has homogeneous ayat number and sequence number

Let's take on these two numbers together which concern a surah. Let's make those which have even numbered surah sequence numbers and even numbered number of ayats with the odd sequence numbered surahs and odd number of ayats one set (homogeneous); and those which have odd sequence numbered surahs whereas their number of ayats are even or which have even numbered surah sequence numbers but odd numbered of ayats a separate set (non-homogeneous).


 Example for the surahs with homogeneous sequence numbers and number of ayats:

1 Al-Fātiḥa 7

The sequence number and also the number of ayats of the surah of al-Fātiḥa are odd numbers. Consequently, surah of al-Fātiḥa is a **homogeneous** surah in this sense.

2 Al-Baqarah 286

Surah al-Baqarah is also a **homogeneous** surah. Forwhy, its sequence number and number of ayats are even numbers, in other words they are of same type.

 Example for the surahs of which their sequence numbers and number of ayats are not homogeneous:

3 Āl 'Imrān 200

Surah Āl 'Imrān is a surah which has an odd sequence number but an even number of ayat numbers. Consequently Surah Āl 'Imrān is a surah which is **not homogeneous** in this sense.

6 Al-En'ām 165

Al-En'ām surah is also a **not homogeneous**.
 Forwhy although it has even sequence number, its number of ayats
 are odd numbers; in other words, it is not of same type.

Now let's see the components of two sets separately:

The surahs of which their sequence number of ayats are homogeneous

<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>
1	Al-Fātiḥa	7	63	Al-Munāfiqūn	11
2	Al-Baqarah	286	64	Al-Taghābun	18
4	Al-Nisā	176	66	Al-Taḥrīm	12
9	Al-Tawbah	129	68	Al-Qalam	52
11	Hūd	123	70	Al-Ma'ārij	44
13	Al-Ra'd	43	72	Al-Jinn	28
14	Ibrāhīm	52	74	Al-Muddaththir	56
15	Al-Ḥijr	99	78	Al-Naba'	40
16	Al-Naḥl	128	80	'Abasa	42
17	Al-'Isrā	111	81	Al-Takwīr	29
18	Al-Kahf	110	87	Al-A'lā	19
22	Al-Ḥajj	78	88	Al-Ghāshiyah	26
24	Al-Nūr	64	90	Al-Balad	20
25	Al-Furqān	77	91	Al-Shams	15
27	Al-Naml	93	93	Al-Ḍuḥā	11
28	Al-Qaṣaṣ	88	94	Al-Inshirāḥ	8
29	Al-'Ankabūt	69	97	Al-Qadr	5

56	Al-Wāqī'ah	96	113	Al-Falaq	5
57	Al-Ḥadīd	29	114	Al-Nās	6
58	Al-Mujādalah	22			

List-8

The number of the components of this set of which is composed of surahs that have homogeneous sequence number and number of ayats are 57.

The surahs of which their sequence number and number of ayats are not homogeneous

<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>
3	Āl 'Imrān	200	59	Al-Ḥashr	24
5	Al-Māidah	120	60	Al-Mumtaḥinah	13
6	Al-En'ām	165	61	Al-Şaff	14
7	Al-A'rāf	206	62	Al-Jumu'ah	11
8	Al-Anfāl	75	65	Al-Ṭalāq	12
10	Yūnus	109	67	Al-Mulk	30
12	Yūsuf	111	69	Al-Ḥāqqah	52
19	Maryam	98	71	Nūḥ	28
20	Ṭāhā	135	73	Al-Muzzammil	20
21	Al-Anbiyā	112	75	Al-Qiyāmah	40
23	Al-Mu'minūn	118	76	Al-Insān	31
26	Al-Shu'arā	227	77	Al-Mursalāt	50
31	Luqmān	34	79	Al-Nāzi'āt	46
36	Yāsīn	83	82	Al-Infīṭār	19
37	Al-Şaffāt	182	83	Al-Muṭaffifīn	36
40	Al-Mu'min	85	84	Al-Inshiqāq	25
41	Fuṣṣilat	54	85	Al-Burūj	22
42	Al-Shūrā	53	86	Al-Ṭāriq	17
44	Al-Dukhān	59	89	Al-Fajr	30
46	Al-Aḥqāf	35	92	Al-Layl	21
47	Muḥammad	38	95	Al-Tīn	8
48	Al-Faḥ	29	96	Al-'Alaq	19
49	Al-Ḥujurāt	18	99	Al-Zilzāl	8


50	Qāf	45	100	Al-‘Ādiyāt	11
51	Al-Dhāriyāt	60	104	Al-Humaza	9
52	Al-Ṭūr	49	108	Al-Kawthar	3
53	Al-Najm	62	109	Al-Kāfirūn	6
54	Al-Qamar	55	110	Al-Naṣr	3
55	Al-Raḥmān	78			

List-9

The number of the components of this set of which is composed of surahs that have non-homogeneous sequence number and number of ayats are 57.

Consequently the Holy Qur’ān is composed **halfly** homogeneous and **halfly** non-homogeneous surahs.¹

Let’s see the results which outcome collectively:



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“And verily, you are receiving the Qur’ān from the One, All-Wise,
All-Knowing”
(Al-Naml/6)

¹ Another method to see this case is this: Sequence numbers and the number of ayats of the surahs are added. From the outcoming 114 numbers, even numbers and odd numbers are grouped in separate sets. It is observed that the new two sets are counterbalance.

NO.	SURAH	AYAT	HOMOGENOUS	NON-HOMOGENOUS
1	Al-Fatiha	7	X	
2	Al-Baqarah	286	X	
3	Al-Imran	200		X
4	Al-Nisa	176	X	
5	Al-Maidah	120		X
6	Al-An'am	165		X
7	Al-A'raf	206		X
8	Al-Anfal	75		X
9	Al-Tawbah	129	X	
10	Yonus	109		X
11	Hud	123	X	
12	Yusuf	111		X
13	Al-Ra'd	43	X	
14	Ibrahim	52	X	
15	Al-Hijr	99	X	
16	Al-Nahl	128	X	
17	Al-Isra	111	X	
18	Al-Kahf	110	X	
19	Maryam	98		X
20	Taha	135		X
21	Al-Anbiya	112		X
22	Al-Hajj	78	X	
23	Al-Muminun	118		X
24	Al-Nur	64	X	
25	Al-Furqan	77	X	
26	Al-Shu'ara	227		X
27	Al-Naml	93	X	
28	Al-Qasas	88	X	
29	Al-Ankabut	69	X	
30	Al-Rom	60	X	
31	Luqman	34		X
32	Al-Sajdah	30	X	
33	Al-Ahzab	73	X	
34	Saba	54	X	
35	Fatir	45	X	
36	Yasin	83		X
37	Al-Saffat	182		X
38	Sad	88	X	
39	Al-Zumar	75	X	
40	Al-Mumin	85		X
41	Fussilat	54		X
42	Al-Shura	53		X
43	Al-Zukhruf	89	X	
44	Al-Dukhan	59		X
45	Al-Jathiyah	37	X	
46	Al-Ahqaf	35		X
47	Muhamamad	38		X
48	Al-Fath	29		X
49	Al-Hujurat	18		X
50	Qaf	45		X
51	Al-Dhariyat	60		X
52	Al-Tur	49		X
53	Al-Najm	62		X
54	Al-Qamar	55		X
55	Al-Rahman	78		X
56	Al-Waqi'ah	96	X	
57	Al-Hashid	29	X	
58	Al-Mujadilah	22	X	
59	Al-Hashr	24		X
60	Al-Mumtahinah	13		X
61	Al-Staff	14		X
62	Al-Jumu'ah	11		X
63	Al-Munafiqun	11	X	
64	Al-Taghabin	18	X	
65	Al-Talaa	12		X
66	Al-Tahrim	12	X	
67	Al-Mulk	30		X
68	Al-Qalam	52	X	
69	Al-Haqqah	52		X
70	Al-Ma'arij	44	X	
71	Nuh	28		X
72	Al-Jinn	28	X	
73	Al-Muzzammil	20		X
74	Al-Muddaththir	56	X	
75	Al-Qiyamah	40		X
76	Al-Insan	31		X
77	Al-Mursalat	50		X
78	Al-Naba'	40	X	
79	Al-Nazi'at	46		X
80	'Abasa	42	X	
81	Al-Takwir	29	X	
82	Al-Infitar	19		X
83	Al-Mutaffifin	36		X
84	Al-Inshiqaq	25		X
85	Al-Buroj	22		X
86	Al-Tariq	17		X
87	Al-A'la	19	X	
88	Al-Ghashiyah	26	X	
89	Al-Fajr	30		X
90	Al-Balad	20	X	
91	Al-Shams	15	X	
92	Al-Layl	21		X
93	Al-Duha	11	X	
94	Al-Inshirah	8	X	
95	Al-Tin	8		X
96	Al-Alaq	19		X
97	Al-Qadr	5	X	
98	Al-Bayyinah	8	X	
99	Al-Zilzal	8		X
100	Al-A'diyat	11		X
101	Al-Qari'ah	11	X	
102	Al-Takathur	8	X	
103	Al-Asr	3	X	
104	Al-Humaza	9		X
105	Al-Fil	5	X	
106	Quraysh	4	X	
107	Al-Ma'un	7	X	
108	Al-Kawthar	3		X
109	Al-Kafirun	6		X
110	Al-Nasr	3		X
111	Tabbat	5	X	
112	Al-Ikhlaf	4	X	
113	Al-Falaq	6	X	
114	Al-Nas	6	X	

57

57

In the figure, equal distribution of the homogenous and non-homogenous surahs is shown.

Evaluation

25	Al-Furqān	77	57	Al-Ḥadīd	29
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List-10

There are 28 surahs in List-10

The surahs which have homogeneous sequence number and number of ayats and which are included in the second half of the Holy Qur'ān.

<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>
58	Al-Mujādalah	22	93	Al-Duḥa	11
63	Al-Munāfiqūn	11	94	Al-Inshirāḥ	8
64	Al-Taghābun	18	97	Al-Qadr	5
66	Al-Taḥrīm	12	98	Al-Bayyinah	8
68	Al-Qalam	52	101	Al-Qāri'ah	11
70	Al-Ma'ārij	44	102	Al-Takāthur	8
72	Al-Jinn	28	103	Al-'Asr	3
74	Al-Muddaththir	56	105	Al-Fil	5
78	Al-Naba'	40	106	Quraysh	4
80	'Abasa	42	107	Al-Mā'un	7
81	Al-Takwīr	29	111	Tabbat	5
87	Al-A'lā	19	112	Al-Ikhlāṣ	4
88	Al-Ghāshiyah	26	113	Al-Falaq	5
90	Al-Balad	20	114	Al-Nās	6
91	Al-Shams	15			

List-11

There are 29 surahs in List-11

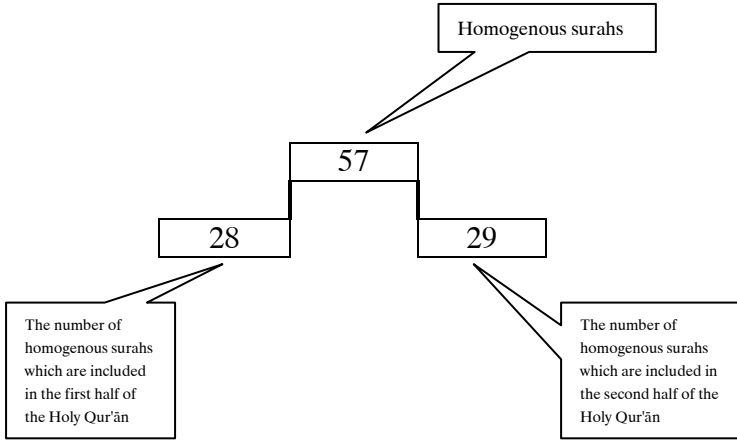


Figure-4 The distribution of the homogeneous surahs is seen.

The surahs which have non-homogeneous sequence number and number of ayats and which are included in the first half of the Holy Qur'an

<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>
3	Āl 'Imrān	200	40	Al-Mu' min	85
5	Al-Mā'idah	120	41	Fuṣṣilat	54
6	Al-En'ām	165	42	Al-Shūrā	53
7	Al-A'rāf	206	44	Al-Dukhān	59
8	Al-Anfāl	75	46	Al-Aḥqāf	35
10	Yūnus	109	47	Muḥammad	38
12	Yūsuf	111	48	Al-Fatḥ	29
19	Maryam	98	49	Al-Ḥujurāt	18
20	Ṭāhā	135	50	Qāf	45
21	Al-Anbiyā	112	51	Al-Dhāriyāt	60
23	Al-Mu' minūn	118	52	Al-Ṭūr	49
26	Al-Shu'arā	227	53	Al-Najm	62
31	Luqmān	34	54	Al-Qamar	55
36	Yāsīn	83	55	Al-Raḥmān	78
37	Al-Şaffāt	182			

List-12

There are **29** surahs in List-12

The surahs which have non-homogeneous sequence number and number of ayats and which are included in the second half of the Holy Qur'ān

<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Surah</i>	<i>Ayat</i>
59	Al-Ḥaṣhr	24	83	Al-Muṭaffifīn	36
60	Al-Mumtaḥinah	13	84	Al-Inshiqāq	25
61	Al-Şaff	14	85	Al-Burūj	22
62	Al-Jumu'ah	11	86	Al-Ṭāriq	17
65	Al-Ṭalāq	12	89	Al-Fajr	30
67	Al-Mulk	30	92	Al-Layl	21
69	Al-Ḥāqqah	52	95	Al-Tīn	8
71	Nūḥ	28	96	Al-'Alaq	19
73	Al-Muzzammil	20	99	Al-Zilzāl	8
75	Al-Qiyāmah	40	100	Al-'Ādiyāt	11
76	Al-Insān	31	104	Al-Humaza	9
77	Al-Mursalāt	50	108	Al-Kawthar	3
79	Al-Nāzi'āt	46	109	Al-Kāfirūn	6
82	Al-Infītār	19	110	Al-Naşr	3

List-13

There are **28** surahs in List-13

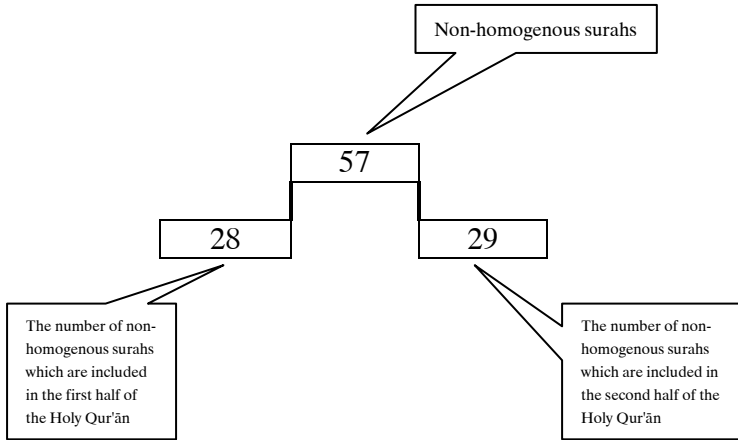



Figure-5 The distribution of the non-homogeneous surahs is seen.

Let's see the results which outcome collectively:

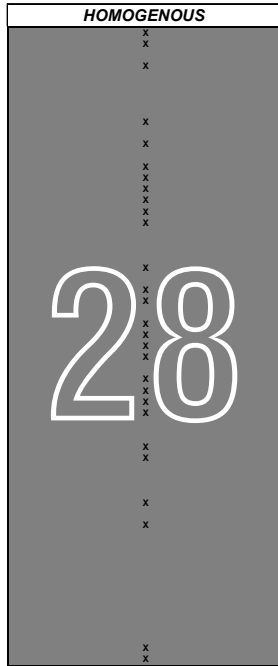


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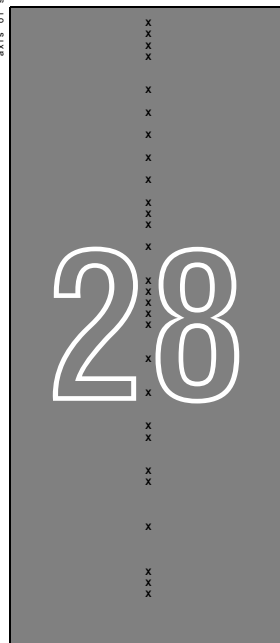
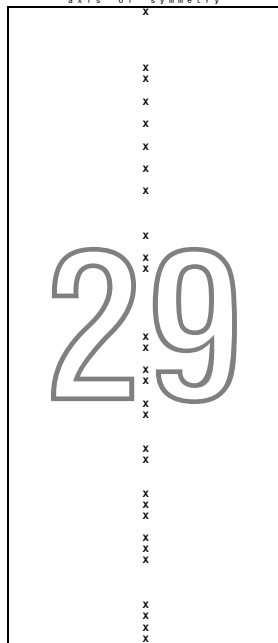
F [\ ; ,

“All the praises and thanks be to Allāh, Who has sent down to His
 slave the Book, and has not placed therein any crookedness”
 (Al-Kahf/1)


NO.	SURAH	AYAT
1	Al-Fatiha	7
2	Al-Baqarah	286
3	Al-Imran	200
4	Al-Nisa	176
5	Al-Maidah	120
6	Al-En'am	165
7	Al-A'raf	206
8	Al-Anfal	75
9	Al-Tawbah	129
10	Yonus	109
11	Hud	123
12	Yusuf	111
13	Al-Ra'd	43
14	Ibrahim	52
15	Al-Hijr	99
16	Al-Nahl	128
17	Al-Isra	111
18	Al-Kahf	110
19	Maryam	98
20	Taha	135
21	Al-Anbiya	112
22	Al-Hajj	78
23	Al-Muminun	118
24	Al-Nur	64
25	Al-Furqan	77
26	Al-Shu'ara	227
27	Al-Naml	93
28	Al-Qasas	88
29	Al-Ankabut	69
30	Al-Rom	60
31	Luqman	34
32	Al-Sajdah	30
33	Al-Ahzab	73
34	Saba	54
35	Fatir	45
36	Yasin	83
37	Al-Saffat	182
38	Sad	88
39	Al-Zumar	75
40	Al-Mumin	85
41	Fussilat	54
42	Al-Shura	53
43	Al-Zukhruf	89
44	Al-Dukhan	59
45	Al-Jathiyah	37
46	Al-Ahqaf	35
47	Muhammed	38
48	Al-Fath	29
49	Al-Hujurat	18
50	Qaf	45
51	Al-Dhariyat	60
52	Al-Tur	49
53	Al-Najm	62
54	Al-Qamar	55
55	Al-Rahman	78
56	Al-Waqi'ah	96
57	Al-Wadid	29



58	Al-Mujadilah	22
59	Al-Hashr	24
60	Al-Mumtahanah	13
61	Al-Saff	14
62	Al-Jumu'ah	11
63	Al-Munafiqun	11
64	Al-Taghabun	18
65	Al-Talaq	12
66	Al-Tahrim	12
67	Al-Mulk	30
68	Al-Qalam	52
69	Al-Haqqah	52
70	Al-Ma'arij	44
71	Nuh	28
72	Al-Jinn	28
73	Al-Muzzammil	20
74	Al-Mudaththir	56
75	Al-Qiyamah	40
76	Al-Insan	31
77	Al-Mursalat	50
78	Al-Naba'	40
79	Al-Nazi'at	46
80	'Abasa	42
81	Al-Takwir	29
82	Al-Infitar	19
83	Al-Mutaffifin	36
84	Al-Inshiqaq	25
85	Al-Buruj	22
86	Al-Tariq	17
87	Al-A'ia	19
88	Al-Ghashiyah	26
89	Al-Fajr	30
90	Al-Balad	20
91	Al-Shams	15
92	Al-Layl	21
93	Al-Duha	11
94	Al-Inshirah	8
95	Al-Tin	9
96	Al-Alaq	19
97	Al-Qadr	5
98	Al-Bayyinah	8
99	Al-Zilzal	8
100	Al-Adiyat	11
101	Al-Qariyah	11
102	Al-Takathur	8
103	Al-Asr	3
104	Al-Humaza	9
105	Aum	5
106	Quraysh	4
107	Al-Ma'on	7
108	Al-Kawthar	3
109	Al-Kafirun	6
110	Al-Nasr	3
111	Tabbat	5
112	Al-Ikhlaf	4
113	Al-Falaq	5
114	A - N - As	6



In the figure, symmetric distribution of the homogenous and non-homogenous surahs to the first and second half of the Qur'an is shown.

 We shall discuss an inconceivable situation which points out the numeric connection between these two number lines at the end of our analysis within the context of odd and even numbers. In order to observe this before all else let's define two sets:

* Set of surahs of which the total sum of sequence numbers and number of ayats is an odd number

* Set of surahs of which the total sum of sequence numbers and number of ayats is an even number

Set of surahs of which the total sum of sequence numbers and number of ayats is an odd number

Surah	No. + Ayat	Surah	No. + Ayat
Āl ‘Imrān	203	Al-Ḥashr	83
Al-Mā'idah	125	Al-Mumtaḥinah	73
Al-En‘ām	171	Al-Ṣaff	75
Al-A‘rāf	213	Al-Jumu‘ah	73
Al-Anfāl	83	Al-Ṭalāq	77
Yūnus	119	Al-Mulk	97
Yūsuf	123	Al-Ḥāqqah	121
Maryam	117	Nūḥ	99
Ṭāhā	155	Al-Muzzammil	93
Al-Anbiyā	133	Al-Qiyāmah	115
Al-Mu‘minūn	141	Al-Insān	107
Al-Shu‘arā	253	Al-Mursalāt	127
Luqmān	65	Al-Nāzi‘āt	125
Yāsīn	119	Al-Infītār	101
Al-Ṣaffāt	219	Al-Muṭaffifīn	119
Al-Mu‘min	125	Al-Inshiqāq	109
Fuṣṣilat	95	Al-Burūj	107
Al-Shūrā	95	Al-Ṭāriq	103
Al-Dukhān	103	Al-Fajr	119
Al-Aḥqāf	81	Al-Layl	113

Muḥammad	85	Al-Tīn	103
Al-Faṭḥ	77	Al-‘Alaq	115
Al-Ḥujurāt	67	Al-Zilzāl	107
Qāf	95	Al-‘Ādiyāt	111
Al-Dhāriyāt	111	Al-Humaza	113
Al-Ṭūr	101	Al-Kawthar	111
Al-Najm	115	Al-Kāfirūn	115
Al-Qamar	109	Al-Naṣr	113
Al-Raḥmān	133		

List-14

The number of the components of this set is 57.

The total sum of the sequence numbers and number of ayats in this set:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 203 + 125 + 171 + 213 + 83 + 119 + 123 + 117 + \\
 & 155 + 133 + 141 + 253 + 65 + 119 + 219 + 125 + 95 + 95 \\
 & + 103 + 81 + 85 + 77 + 67 + 95 + 111 + 101 + 115 + 109 \\
 & + 133 + 83 + 73 + 75 + 73 + 77 + 97 + 121 + 99 + 93 + \\
 & 115 + 107 + 127 + 125 + 101 + 119 + 109 + 107 + 103 + \\
 & 119 + 113 + 103 + 115 + 107 + 111 + 113 + 111 + 115 + \\
 & 113 = \mathbf{6555}
 \end{aligned}$$

At this point, let's remember the total sum of the sequence numbers of the surahs which are included in the Holy Qur'ān:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 + 10 + 11 + 12 + \\
 & 13 + 14 + 15 + 16 + 17 + 18 + 19 + 20 + 21 + 22 + 23 + \\
 & 24 + 25 + 26 + 27 + 28 + 29 + 30 + 31 + 32 + 33 + 34 + \\
 & 35 + 36 + 37 + 38 + 39 + 40 + 41 + 42 + 43 + 44 + 45 + \\
 & 46 + 47 + 48 + 49 + 50 + 51 + 52 + 53 + 54 + 55 + 56 + \\
 & 57 + 58 + 59 + 60 + 61 + 62 + 63 + 64 + 65 + 66 + 67 + \\
 & 68 + 69 + 70 + 71 + 72 + 73 + 74 + 75 + 76 + 77 + 78 + \\
 & 79 + 80 + 81 + 82 + 83 + 84 + 85 + 86 + 87 + 88 + 89 + \\
 & 90 + 91 + 92 + 93 + 94 + 95 + 96 + 97 + 98 + 99 + 100 + \\
 & 101 + 102 + 103 + 104 + 105 + 106 + 107 + 108 + 109 + \\
 & 110 + 111 + 112 + 113 + 114 = \mathbf{6555}
 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluation

Without any comment!

Set of surahs of which the total sum of sequence numbers and number of ayats is an even number

Surah	No. + Ayat	Surah	No. + Ayat
Al-Fātiḥa	8	Al-Munāfiqūn	74
Al-Baqarah	288	Al-Taghābun	82
Al-Nisā	180	Al-Taḥrīm	78
Al-Tawbah	138	Al-Qalam	120
Hūd	134	Al-Ma‘ārij	114
Al-Ra‘d	56	Al-Jinn	100
Ibrāhīm	66	Al-Muddaththir	130
Al-Ḥijr	114	Al-Naba’	118
Al-Naḥl	144	‘Abasa	122
Al-’Isrā	128	Al-Takwīr	110
Al-Kahf	128	Al-A‘lā	106
Al-Ḥajj	100	Al-Ghāshiyah	114
Al-Nūr	88	Al-Balad	110
Al-Furqān	102	Al-Shams	106
Al-Naml	120	Al-Ḍuḥa	104
Al-Qaṣaṣ	116	Al-Inshirāḥ	102
Al-‘Ankabūt	98	Al-Qadr	102
Al-Rūm	90	Al-Bayyinah	106
Al-Sajdah	62	Al-Qāri‘ah	112
Al-Aḥzāb	106	Al-Takāthur	110
Saba	88	Al-‘Asr	106
Fāṭir	80	Al-Fīl	110
Ṣād	126	Quraysh	110
Al-Zumar	114	Al-Mā‘ūn	114
Al-Zukhruf	132	Tabbat	116
Al-Jāthiyah	82	Al-Ikhlāṣ	116
Al-Wāqi‘ah	152	Al-Falaq	118
Al-Ḥadīd	86	Al-Nās	120
Al-Mujādalah	80		

List-15

The number of the components of this set is 57.

The total sum of the sequence numbers and number of ayats in this set:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &8 + 288 + 180 + 138 + 134 + 56 + 66 + 114 + 144 \\
 &+ 128 + 128 + 100 + 88 + 102 + 120 + 116 + 98 + 90 + 62 \\
 &+ 106 + 88 + 80 + 126 + 114 + 132 + 82 + 152 + 86 + 80 \\
 &+ 74 + 82 + 78 + 120 + 114 + 100 + 130 + 118 + 122 + \\
 &110 + 106 + 114 + 110 + 106 + 104 + 102 + 102 + 106 + \\
 &112 + 110 + 106 + 110 + 110 + 114 + 116 + 116 + 118 + \\
 &120 = \mathbf{6236}
 \end{aligned}$$

At this point, let's remember the total sum of the number of ayats of the surahs in the Holy Qur'an:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &7 + 286 + 200 + 176 + 120 + 165 + 206 + 75 + \\
 &129 + 109 + 123 + 111 + 43 + 52 + 99 + 128 + 111 + \\
 &110 + 98 + 135 + 112 + 78 + 118 + 64 + 77 + 227 + \\
 &93 + 88 + 69 + 60 + 34 + 30 + 73 + 54 + 45 + 83 + \\
 &182 + 88 + 75 + 85 + 54 + 53 + 89 + 59 + 37 + 35 + \\
 &38 + 29 + 18 + 45 + 60 + 49 + 62 + 55 + 78 + 96 + \\
 &29 + 22 + 24 + 13 + 14 + 11 + 11 + 18 + 12 + 12 + \\
 &30 + 52 + 52 + 44 + 28 + 28 + 20 + 56 + 40 + 31 + \\
 &50 + 40 + 46 + 42 + 29 + 19 + 36 + 25 + 22 + 17 + \\
 &19 + 26 + 30 + 20 + 15 + 21 + 11 + 8 + 8 + 19 + 5 + \\
 &8 + 8 + 11 + 11 + 8 + 3 + 9 + 5 + 4 + 7 + 3 + 6 + 3 \\
 &+ 5 + 4 + 5 + 6 = \mathbf{6236}
 \end{aligned}$$

Evaluation

Such a situation is a fabulous clue which indicates that such numeric arrangements harbor magnificent connections in its interior. It is clear that such numerical structure can not be explained by coincidences when it is analyzed by a mathematical view. There should be an authority, a power which determines this complex structure. It shall be an imaginary approach to think that the people who lived 14 centuries ago had realized such a numerical structure also on an index.

A human being is obliged to realize one of the two cases below against this panorama.

Firstly, he/she shall allege that are mistakes in the calculations and shall prove such allegation.

He/she surrenders.

Let's see the results which outcome collectively:



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“Indeed, We have sent down for you a Book, in which there is Dhikrukum, (your Reminder). Will you not then understand?”

(Al-Anbiyā/10)

NO.	SURAH	AYAT	(NO. + AYAT) EVEN	(NO. + AYAT) ODD
1	Al-Fatiha	7	8	
2	Al-Baqarah	286	288	
3	Al-Imran	200		203
4	Al-Nisa	176	180	
5	Al-Maidah	120		125
6	Al-An'am	165		171
7	Al-Araf	206		213
8	Al-Anfal	75		83
9	Al-Tawbah	129	138	
10	Yunus	109		119
11	Hud	123	134	
12	Yusuf	111		123
13	Al-Ra'd	43	56	
14	Ibrahim	52	66	
15	Al-Hijr	99	114	
16	Al-Nahl	75	122	
17	Al-Isra	111	128	
18	Al-Kahf	110	128	
19	Maryam	98		117
20	Taha	135		155
21	Al-Anbiya	112		133
22	Al-Hajj	78	100	
23	Al-Muminun	119		141
24	Al-Nur	64	88	
25	Al-Furqan	77	102	
26	Al-Shu'ara	227		253
27	Al-Nam	93	120	
28	Al-Qasas	88	116	
29	Al-Ankabut	69	96	
30	Al-Rum	60	90	
31	Luqman	34		65
32	Al-Sajdah	30	62	
33	Al-Azab	73	106	
34	Saba	54	88	
35	Fatir	45	80	
36	Yasin	83		119
37	Al-Saffat	162		219
38	Sad	88	126	
39	Al-Zumar	75	114	
40	Al-Mumin	85		125
41	Fussilat	54		95
42	Al-Shura	53		95
43	Al-Zukhruf	89	132	
44	Al-Dukhan	29		77
45	Al-Jathiyah	37	52	
46	Al-Ahqaf	35		8
47	Muhammad	38		85
48	Al-Fath	29		77
49	Al-Hujurat	18		67
50	Qaf	45		95
51	Al-Ghafir	59		111
52	Al-Tor	16		31
53	Al-Najm	52		115
54	Al-Qamar	25		75
55	Al-Raman	78		111
56	Al-Waqi'ah	96	152	
57	Al-Hadid	29	86	
58	Al-Mujadilah	22	80	
59	Al-Hashr	24		83
60	Al-Mumtadinah	13		73
61	Al-Saff	14		5
62	Al-Zumar	34		5
63	Al-Munafiqun	11	74	
64	Al-Taghabun	18	82	
65	Al-Talaq	12		77
66	Al-Tahrim	12	78	
67	Al-Muk	30		97
68	Al-Qalam	52	120	
69	Al-Baqah	28		111
70	Al-Maarij	14	104	
71	Nah	28		99
72	Al-Jinn	20	100	
73	Al-Muzammil	20		93
74	Al-Muddaththir	56	130	
75	Al-Qiyamah	40		115
76	Al-Insan	31		107
77	Al-Mursalat	50	127	
78	Al-Naba'	40	118	
79	Al-Nazi'at	46		125
80	Al-Abasa	42	122	
81	Al-Takwir	29	110	
82	Al-Infitar	19		101
83	Al-Mutaffifin	36		119
84	Al-Inshiqaq	25		108
85	Al-Buruj	22		107
86	Al-Tariq	17		103
87	Al-A'la	19	106	
88	Al-Ghashiyah	26	114	
89	Al-Fajr	30		119
90	Al-Balad	20	110	
91	Al-Shams	15	106	
92	Al-Layl	21		113
93	Al-Duha	11	104	
94	Al-Inshirah	8	102	
95	Al-Tin	8		103
96	Al-Alaq	19		115
97	Al-Qadr	5	102	
98	Al-Bayyinah	8	106	
99	Al-Zilzal	8		107
100	Al-Adiyāt	11		111
101	Al-Quriah	11	112	
102	Al-Takathur	8	110	
103	Al-Asr	3	106	
104	Al-Humaza	9		113
105	Adh	5	110	
106	Quraysh	4	110	
107	Al-Ma'oon	7	114	
108	Al-Kawthar	3		111
109	Al-Kafirun	6		115
110	Al-Nasr	3		113
111	Tadbat	5	116	
112	Al-Ikhlāṣ	4	116	
113	Al-Falaq	5	118	
114	Al-Nas	6	120	

In the figure, the bilateral symmetric structure of the Qur'an is shown.



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“And Sufficient are We as a Reckoner”
(Al-Anbiyā/47)